

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 7, 1913

NUMBER 23

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

We HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.
WHITIN Roving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.
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MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

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SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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New Cotton
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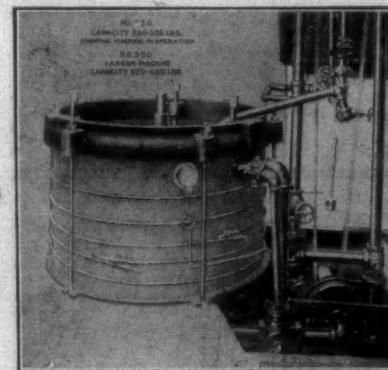
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Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
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Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
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RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3½ hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 7, 1913

NUMBER 23

Cotton Goods in Canada

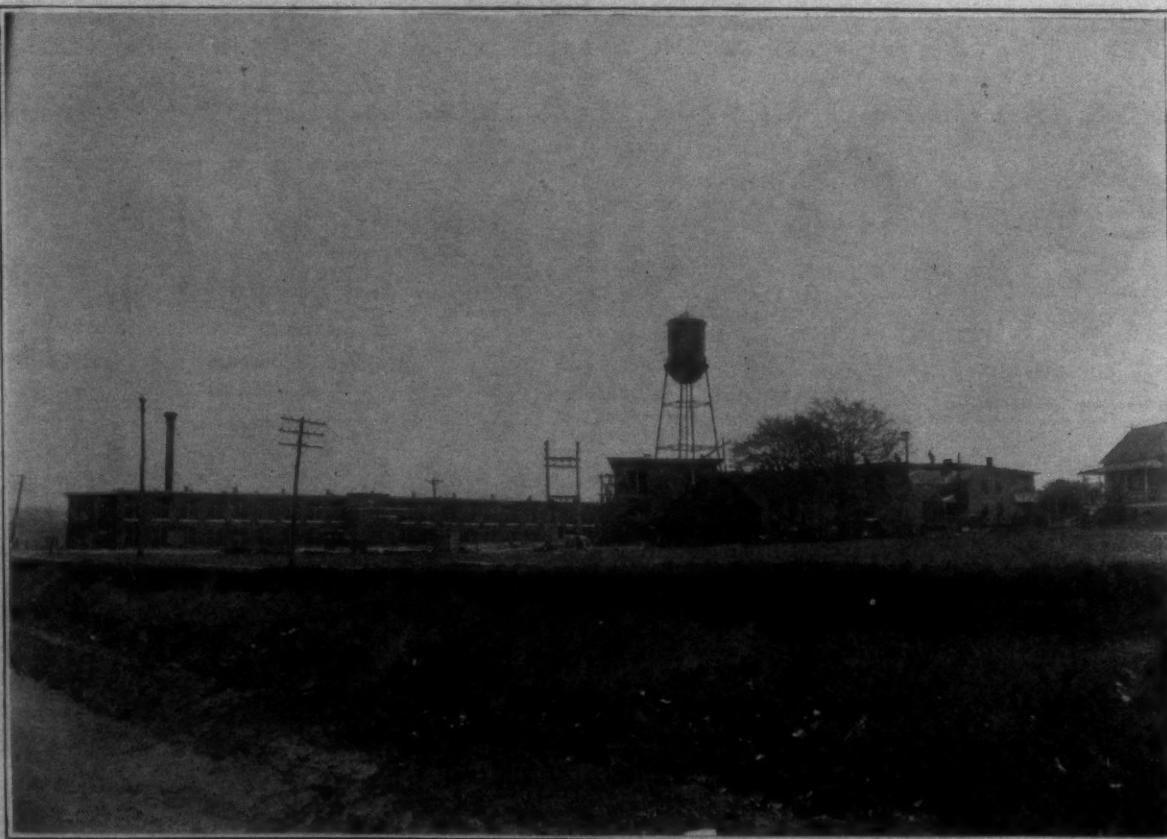
Extracts from Report of Commercial Agent W. A. Graham Clark

(Continued from last week)

In regard to bleached goods it may be noted that Canadian statistics show an item for "Uncolored cotton fabrics, bleached, viz., scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, muslin upon checks, brilliants, cords, piques, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings, Swiss, jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped, or checkered lawns." The total under this

specifically invoiced but such names were put in this class, while those invoiced, as must customarily, simply as white goods, were put in the larger class. The separate heading, therefore, is of no value and really misleading; hence in the table of cotton imports I have dropped it and classed all white cottons together, and understand that the customs

bec, \$0.43; Montreal, \$0.40; Ottawa, \$0.40; Toronto, \$0.42; Winnipeg, \$1.56. The rates from Charlotte, N. C., per 100 pounds are \$0.61 to Montreal, \$0.87 to Ottawa, and \$0.78 to Toronto, as compared with rates from Charlotte to New York of \$0.46 per 100 pounds. The rates to Toronto from Boston and from Rhode Island are the same as from New York City. From Boston to Montréal, however,



CAROLINA MILLS, GREENVILLE, S. C.

heading in 1912 was listed as only \$38,169. As the total for bleached goods not otherwise provided for was \$2,393,633, it is clearly evident that the numerous bleached goods specified separately must be much understated, and our application to the head of the customs this was admitted to be the case. The explanation given was that this heading was a relic of the 1891 tariff and that now only goods that happened to be

class not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of hose pipe, and \$1,138,306 of cotton yarn for No. 40 and finer. By adding all of these one gets \$22,757,633 as the total import of cotton goods in 1912.

Freight Rates.

Following are the December, 1912, freight rates per 100 pounds on cotton goods from New York to various Canadian import centers: To Que-

(Courtesy Greenville Daily News.)

the rate on cotton goods is \$0.365 as compared with \$0.40 from New York.

American goods come by rail. English goods for Montréal and Quebec enter by ocean liner while the St. Lawrence is open to navigation, which is usually from April to about the middle of November. Sometimes to avoid breaking bulk, goods for Quebec are carried on to Montréal and have to be sent back by rail to

(Continued on Page 4)

Cotton Goods in Canada.

(Continued from Page 3)

Quebec, though the Quebec importers naturally object to this. Montreal marks the terminus of the ocean liners, and goods for Toronto and points west are sent on by rail. There are river boats from Montreal to Toronto, and some of the Toronto goods are transhipped and sent in this way, but most of them go by rail. During the winter season goods have to be landed at St. John or Halifax, the "winter ports," and then shipped by rail to Quebec, Montreal and points farther inland. Montréal and Toronto are nearer to Portland, Boston and New York than to St. John, and a fair amount of the winter freight comes through the United States.

The lines running from England to Canadian Atlantic ports belong to one or both of two shipping conferences. The "Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference," includes the Allan Line from Liverpool and Glasgow; the Canadian Pacific Railway (Atlantic steamship lines) from Liverpool and Avonmouth; the Dominion line from Liverpool and Avonmouth; the Donaldson line from Glasgow; the Thomson line from the Tyne, Tees and Humber; and the Manchester lines from the Manchester Ship Canal. "The London Conference Lines" include the Allan Line, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Furness-Withey & Co., Johnson & Leyland Line, Thomson Line, and Wilson & Furness Leyland line. There seems to be a working agreement between the two conferences, and rates are regulated by combination instead of competition. It is understood that another increase in rates is to be put into effect shortly. These lines for a while had a system of deferred rebates to prevent outside competition, but as far as can be ascertained this system was abandoned after an investigation made by Parliament into the various English shipping trusts.

Rates on cotton goods from American points to Canada are the same for any quantity, and there is no distinction between summer and winter. From England to Canada, however, the winter rates are higher, at least to Montréal and such points, than are the summer rates, owing to the fact above stated that in winter goods have to come from the winter ports by rail. Also there is a difference between C. L. (carload) shipments and L. G. L. (less than carload) shipments.

The railroad are very strict as to the carload rates, and most of the goods have to come under the higher less-than-carload rates. Carload rates usually apply to shipments of 15 tons or over, but shippers are required to ship on a through bill of lading for each parcel and forwarding agents are allowed to combine goods for different purchasers, even at the same place, under one bill of lading.

Freight Rates Favor English Exporters.

In the summer of 1912 the rate on cotton piece goods from Liverpool to Montréal was 25s. (\$6.08), in either

bales or cases, per ton of 40 cubic feet, while the winter rate, starting in December, 1912, for goods imported by water to St. John and then forwarded by rail to Montréal was 27s. 6d. (\$6.69) in cases and 30s. (\$1.30) in bales.

The through rates from Liverpool to Winnipeg by ocean and rail are \$1.08 in carload lots and \$1.76 in less-than-carload lots per 100 pounds. From Liverpool to Winnipeg by ocean, lake and rail the carload rates are \$0.98 per 100 pounds and the less-than-carload rates \$1.56. By either route the rates from Liverpool to Vancouver amount to \$1.64 per 100 pounds.

The New York rate to Montréal of \$0.40 per 100 pounds amounts to \$8.96 per long ton of 2,240 pounds, and this compares with the Liverpool to Montréal summer rate of 25s (\$6.08) per long ton and winter rates of 27s. 6d. (\$6.69) in cases or 30s. (\$7.30) in bales. To eastern Canadian points, therefore, the English freight rate from Liverpool is much less than the American freight rate from New York.

To Winnipeg, the rate from New York is the same as from Liverpool in less-than-car-load-lots, \$1.56 per 100 pounds, but in carload lots the English rate is dropped to \$0.91 per 100 pounds.

Therefore, to most Canadian points the English have a preference on cotton piece goods, not only in the tariff but also in the freight.

Terms.

In quoting prices the American system is much preferred to the English, as it is clearer and more definite. The English quote a price per yard or piece of so many yards, but when they ship they add charges for cases, which are usually \$3 to \$5 a piece, for putting up, for samples, and frequently for other incidentals, so that the quoted price is always different from the actual price that the importer has to pay. The Americans quote a straight price per yard that includes all these charges.

American goods are purchased on the basis of 2 per cent discount 10 days, with 60 days dating, usually preferred to as 2-10-60 terms. The usual English terms are 3 per cent discount for cash on receipt of goods, 2 1-4 per cent discount for cash in 60 days from date of invoice, or net 6 months, with corresponding discounts if paid in 3 months of 2 per cent, in 4 months of 1 per cent and in 5 months of 1 per cent.

The English terms of 2 1-2 per cent discount in 60 days from date of invoice are a little better than the American terms of 2-10-60, but when one considers the English custom of adding incidentals that frequently amount to 2 to 5 per cent or even more of the value of the shipment, the American terms are really more favorable. Considering that the English terms and freight are usually the more favorable and that this is counterbalanced by the incidental extras charged for by the English goods quoted at the same figure in New York and Manchester would cost the importer just about the same

landed, except, of course, for the English preference in the duty.

Goods from England take much longer to arrive and orders are usually larger, so that American goods are favored by reason of the quicker delivery and quicker turnover. Most American cottons quoted can usually be shipped immediately from stock, while much of the English goods quoted have to be made up after ordering, so that if other things were equal the importers would find less trouble in handling the American goods.

Methods of Distribution.

The Canadian jobbing trade has been centered in Montréal and Toronto and will continue there as long as the bulk of the population lies in the east. Owing, however, to the cheapness of the long haul and other reasons there is now being built up a large jobbing center for the west at Winnipeg, and as the west fills up this western jobbing trade will increase somewhat in the same way as Chicago and St. Louis have supplanted New York in the jobbing trade of central and western United States.

In the United States there are fixed jobbing and retail prices, cottons being usually retailed at 5, 7 1-2, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 19, 25, 29, 35, 39, 50, 65, and 75 cents a yard. In Canada usual retail prices are 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 8 1-2, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cents a yard.

There is rarely any variation between the American retail steps. For instance, if goods are jobbed, say at 13 cents, they will be retailed at 19 cents, but if jobbed at 14 cents they are retailed at 25 cents, a 1-cent rise in the jobbing price making possible a 6 cent rise to the consumer. In Canada this is not so, but if the jobbing prices are raised 1 cent the retail price is rarely raised more than 2 cents. The Canadian retail steps, therefore, are not so fixed as the American, and one finds shops selling at 16, 17, 18, 19,

20, 21, 22 cents, etc., which would be very unusual prices for the United States. The Canadian jobbers say they do not see how the Americans are able to maintain their fixed selling steps of such length as they are not able to do it in Canada where the competition is supposedly less.

The Canadian mills have much more of a monopoly of the lines on which they work than have the American mills, and they are able to push their prices much closer up to the tariff limit. The three big combines, the Dominion Textile Co., The Canadian Colored Cottons, and the Montréal Cotton Co., which have divided the field among them, issue semi-annual price lists, and these have to be made up with regard not so much to the cost of manufacture as to the market prices in the United States and England, and they promptly meet any lowering in outside prices that would tend to flood their home market. They promptly raise their prices with rises abroad and any increase in the tariff is immediately taken advantage of.

(Continued next week.)

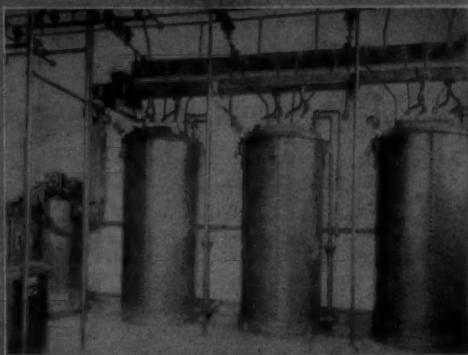
Cocker Machinery Company.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Cocker Machine and Foundry will build on the lots purchased from the P. & N. R. R. Co. and E. J. B. Moore. This property is located on Chestnut street between Franklin and Second avenue. The grading will likely begin this week. Two buildings each 40x90 will be erected for the machine shops and foundry and the offices will be added. The Cocker Machinery & Foundry Company build warpers and are under the management of Geo. Cocker, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa.

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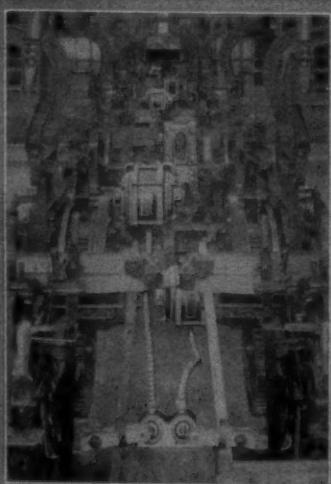
Transformer Room.



Switchboard Room.



Twister Drive.



Loom Drive.

"The Last Word in Textile Mill Construction"

This has been said about the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., which purchased all power equipment from the General Electric Company.

Individual motor driving with G-E textile motors is found in practically all departments. The motors are of a textile type especially designed so as to take care of the varying loads required in textile work. They are dustproof, and have waste-packed bearings as well as taper shafts for the reception of pinions. The Picker and Spinning Frame Motors are equipped with screens and are controlled by oil switches. The Picker Motors are provided with pulleys for belting to pickers and Spinning Frame Motors are provided with steel pinions to mesh with G-E cloth gears on the spinning frames.

Twelve hundred 1/3 hp. 1,800 R. P. M. totally enclosed motors are each geared to a loom in the weave shed. Each loom is equipped with a friction clutch and the gear, which forms the friction element of this clutch, meshes with the motor pinion. The loom can be stopped and started as ordinarily, by throwing the lever operating the friction clutch just as is done with a belt-driven loom.

The operation of this equipment has been satisfactory in every way.

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General Office: Schenectady, N. Y.

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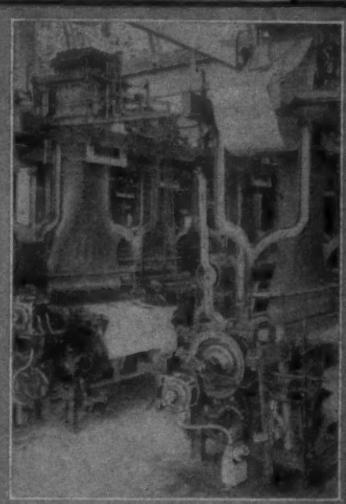
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

Davenport, Iowa
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
(Office of Agent)
Elmira, N. Y.
Eric, Pa.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Keokuk, Iowa
Knoxville, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.

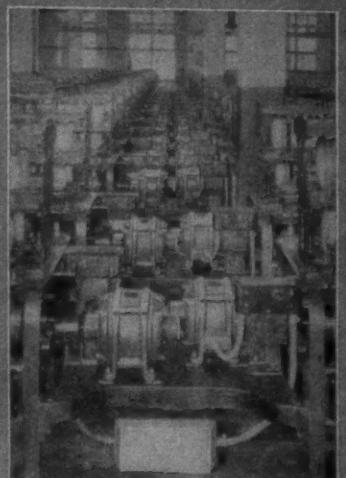
Louisville, Ky.
Mattoon, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
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Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I.

Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
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St. Louis, Mo.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Toledo, Ohio
Washington, D. C.
Youngstown, Ohio

For Texas and Oklahoma business refer to Southwest General Electric Company, (formerly Hobart Electric Co.)—Dallas, El Paso, Houston and Oklahoma City. For Canadian Business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Lt'd, Toronto, Ont.



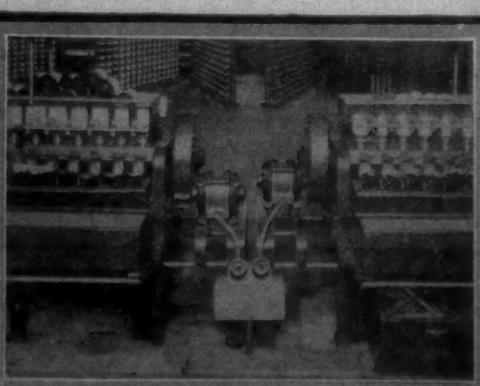
Jacquard Loom Drive.



Spinning Frame Drive.



Picker Drive.



Spooler Drive.



Tendering and Dye Changes in Stock

Goods while in stock in a warehouse or on the shelves of a shop are exposed, sometimes for long periods, to the action of light, both natural and artificial, and air. Dust, moisture and oxygen are always present in the air, and often the products of combustion from all sources of illumination except those electric lamps which depend for their effect on the incandescence of a thin metallic or carbon filament enclosed in an airtight glass receptacle. All these constituents of the atmosphere are fully competent to damage most things, not excepting dyes and dyeings, and also textile fibres. It is clear, then, that the changes which may, and often do, occur in goods in stock are numerous, and varied in their nature. It is also practically invariably the case with colored goods that the damage is to both color and fibre. Cases of tendering without change of color or of change of color without tendering, are, of course, theoretically possible, and it is asserted that such cases have been met with in practice. If that is true, their occurrence is so rare that they are hardly worth considering, even if we had clear proof of them based on accurate investigation.

Tendering.

Marked cases of tendering in stock are almost confined to goods dyed with the sulphur colors, but, thanks to the discovery of the cause, means have been in use for some years which have made these cases less common than they used to be. But for considerations of expense they would now be comparatively rare. As was pointed out 25 years ago, the trouble is due to Sulphuric Acid. It may, of course, be the result of sulphuric acid left in after dyeing by defective rinsing but we are not concerned here with unworkmanlike procedure, and have only to consider the effects which may occur despite the observance of proper precautions.

As regards the accidental occurrence of Sulphuric Acid in goods dyed with the sulphur dyes, its origin is not quite clear, but it is doubtless due to oxidation of the Sodium Sulphide and Polysulphides or even of the dye itself by moist air. It may be formed from free sulphur in the dyeings. Thorough rinsing is, of course, the remedy, but the St. Denis process of fixing the sulphur dyes with Chloride of Copper is worth notice. Then no acid is used and the fixing bath is prepared by mixing Copper Sulphate with Common Salt, so that it contains only Glauber's Salt and the Copper Chloride. The bath has however, the drawbacks of greening sulphur blacks.

In giving scroop to mercerized cottons dyed with sulphur blacks, danger during scrooping can be avoided by producing it with an organic acid. Holden and Maguire propose to prevent vegetable fabrics from tendering in stock after hav-

ing been dyed with sulphur dyes by a preliminary impregnation in a Tannin Bath of 10 per cent strength if the goods have to be stored, otherwise 5 per cent. The Tannin is fixed on the fibre with Milk of Lime.

Dyeing.

The qualities expected from dyeings in the matter of fastness are, first, their resistance to manufacturing process and to the effects of external influences, operating during the use of the dyed material. Secondly, their resistance to destructive agents after they have passed through the ordeal of milling, finishing and other processes adopted to make the goods marketable, and before they come into use; in other words, while the goods are lying idle and waiting to be sold by the wholesale or retail dealer. Fastness during this intermediate period may be fairly called "stocking fastness."

As it is impossible to know how long a parcel of dyed goods may have to lie on the shelves, provision ought to be made for resistance to the ever-present injurious agents to which it is open while it is lying idle, such as air, dust and the products of combustion from artificial lighting, to say nothing of possible close proximity to heating pipes or to windows receiving the full glare of the sun.

The cotton dyeings most subject to alteration during stocking are those produced with sulphur dyes or aniline black. Heavily loaded dyed silks too often become stained and rotten on the shelves. According to the researches of Gnehm, Meister and Sisley this effect is chiefly due to the presence of common salt, which, however, acts only under special states of the atmosphere of the warehouse, as regards moisture, temperature and composition. Salt in the air may have something to say at the seaside, but elsewhere it is doubtful whether it comes on our stage.

Acid gases in the air may cause partial stripping of certain dyes on cotton or wool. They are specially apt to find a lodgment in folds and selvedges.

Complaints.

In recent years complaints have come in, at first few and far between, but later in increasing numbers, about looseness to stocking in the case of dyed wools, cottons and half wools, which had been dyed with dyes of such fastness that the above-mentioned obnoxious agents could not be regarded as the sources of the damage. This difficulty is one which the chemists of the Hoechst Farbwerke have lately investigated and their work has supplied us with information of great importance.

Some goods in a certain warehouse had shown changes in color after six months in stock, and among the pieces of woolen and cotton fabric dyed in the same way and shelved

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START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

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COAL TAR DYES MADE BY THE

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Manufacturers of

CIBA and CIBANON FAST VAT DYES
For Dyeing and Printing Cotton and Wool

SYNTHETIC INDIGO

INDIGO PASTE

Thursday, August 7, 1913.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

at the same time, some only were affected. The fading occurred first in streaks parallel to the length of the piece, along the selvedges and the folds. Then the fading became marked across the piece, but not uniformly over the whole width. The faded streaks ran through many folds. These effects could not be attributed to light, for it is clearly impossible for light to act through many folds of cloth. Moreover, the dyes were fairly fast to light, and when specimens of the same dyeings were isolated the changes in color produced were different from those which had occurred in the stocked pieces.

The possibility of attributing the streaks to the effect of over-moist or over-dry air was next considered, although the chance of such a cause having operated was obviously small, as the fairly great hygroscopicity of wool fibres would ensure uniform distribution of moisture, and the alterations in color would disappear more or less with airing of the goods.

The dyeings were found to be normally fast to heat and ironing. A storing for several months in a room lighted by daylight and electric lamps showed that no autoxidation took place, and even Peroxide of Hydrogen (tried because the air might contain ozone) did not produce the same effects as those manifest in the goods forming the subject of the investigation.

Hence the changes in color must have been due to some gas able to penetrate through many layers of cloth. Ammonia and Sulphur dioxide clearly seem the most likely but in the case under consideration their presence was impossible, and the dyeings proved to be fast to both gases, unless in large quantities and then the changes produced were different from those which had occurred in the stocked goods.

It was then remarked that the fading had started in the winter, when much artificial light was used in the warehouse. It might, therefore, be due to products of combustion from the lamps. This turned out to be the solution of the problem.

Effects of Artificial Light.

In another case which came under notice, flame arc lamps were separated by glass from a show window, on the advice of the firm which supplied them, and communicated with the stock room by some observation holes only. Nevertheless, pieces which had only been in stock through the winter in the shop showed damage exactly similar to that above described. It is well known that flame arc lamps are unsuitable for internal lighting by reason of the injurious acid gases they evolve. It now became necessary to determine the nature of these injurious gases. It was soon found that the flame arc lamps evolved Nitrous Acid, and Nitrous Acid was found to produce exactly the color changes observed. It was found that even ordinary arc lamps generated Nitrous Acid, although naturally in much smaller quantities.

But the warehouse where the orig-

inal trouble under investigation occurred was lighted with incandescent gas lamps, so that it was possible that they might produce nitrous gases as well as the flame arcs. Experiment showed that all gas mantles when white hot caused a certain amount of combination between the oxygen and the nitrogen of the air, forming these gases and that the hanging form produced about four times as much of them as the upright mantle. This at first rather surprising difference between the two forms is easily understood if we consider that the draught escapes far more freely from the inverted mantle. The air passes the latter more slowly, and the catalytic action, or rather the high temperature, has a better opportunity. Laboratory exposures of dyeings to the waste gases from incandescent mantles reproduced the warehouse effects on a small scale, if it is true, but exactly. As a further proof that a definite solution of the problem had been found, it would have been desirable to detect nitrous acid on the fibre, at the places damaged. This, however, could not be done, for, as might have been expected, the whole of the nitrous acid had reacted with the fibre and the dye.

The cause of the trouble being discovered, there was another problem to solve. Why were some pieces affected and others not, although all had been dyed with the same dyes and finished in exactly the same way. Experiments were made to see whether the pieces affected by nitrous acid showed increased activity with other reagents. It was proved that they did, for they behaved very differently from the uninjured goods, both to Fehling and Permanganate, giving far more reduction. It was found that the bad pieces contained twice as much Sulphuric Acid as the good ones, 0.79 per cent against 0.36 per cent; so to determine whether the larger quantity of acid was responsible for the increased reactivity to nitrous acid the good pieces were brought up to 0.79 per cent, whereupon they, in their turn, were affected by nitrous acid, and showed an increase in their power of reducing Fehling and Permanganate.

Hence, with goods containing much acid, even the small amounts of nitrous gases generated by mantle gaslights destroy dyeings otherwise fast, and Sulphuric Acid is responsible both for tendering and looseness in stock.

Want of Ventilation.

If we consider the fact that during weeks of storage the outsides of the packets of goods containing Sulphuric Acid attract it from the interior by capillarity and that the ventilation is worst in winter, when the most gas is burnt, we see that we have, at that time of the year, every facility for the development of "looseness to nitrous acid." The chief danger as we have seen, has been from inverted mantles, which are of very recent introduction, or the trouble would have been greater by now than it actually is.

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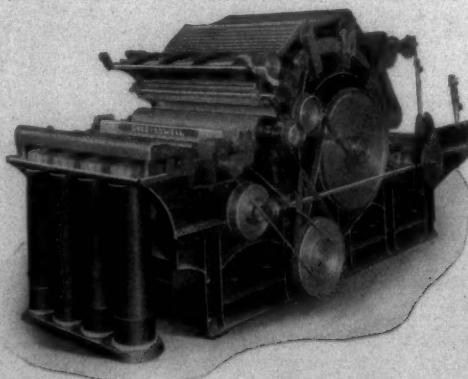
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It may assume much greater proportions.

The work was rounded off by testing the effect of Nitrous Acid on dyes. It was found that the acid

had little or no action on Resorcin, Mordant and Chrome development dyes, while it produces great alteration in color in the case of basic,

(Continued on Page 9.)

Practical and Scientific Management in the Spinning Room

Contributed exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by Yancy L. Yon

(Continued from last week)

Suppose a sample order of one 500-pound bale of the above should be received. Then it should be known how many pounds of each number would be contained in the bale of 500 pounds, which would aid in knowing how many pounds to produce of each number to fill the order. The following rule will be found to advantage:

Get the resultant number of the ply yarn, which in the calculation above is 17.37s. This multiplied by 500, the weight of pounds in the bale and divided by each ply or each number of carded strands in the yarn. The answer will be the number of pounds of each yarn in the 500-pound bale.

Example:

$$17.37 \times 500 = 8,685.00$$

$$8,685.00 \div 40 = 217 \frac{1}{4} \text{ pounds of } 40\text{s.}$$

$$8,685.00 \div 50 = 173.7 \text{ pounds of } 50\text{s.}$$

$$8,685.00 \div 80 = 108 \frac{9}{16} \text{ lbs. of } 80\text{s.}$$

It frequently becomes necessary to know how many yards there are on a beam or in a warp, and the following rules will be found of advantage in cases of this character that present themselves.

Rule: Multiply the weight of the yarn on the beam by 840 times the number of yarn and divide the result by the number of ends in the warp or on the beam.

Example: What is the length of the yarn on a beam or in a warp which contains 1,200 ends of 20s and weighing 200 pounds.

$$200 \times 20 \times 840 = 2,800 \text{ yards.}$$

1200

To find the weight of warp or yarn on a beam.

Rule multiply length by the number of ends contained and divide the result by 840 times the number of yarn. Example: What is the weight of the yarn on a beam or in a warp containing 1,200 ends of 20s and being 2,488 yards in length?

$$2,488 \times 1,200 = 2,800$$

$$= 200 \text{ lbs.}$$

$$20 \times 840$$

To find the number of ends on a beam or contained in a warp. Rule: Multiply the weight of the yarn by 840 times the number of yarn and

divide by the length. The answer serves concerning the different sized pulleys or gears that will give certain speed to different parts of the spinning frames and what pulleys will give a stated number of revolutions to any part of the machinery, etc. The following rules will cover cases of this kind.

$$200 \times 840 \times 20 = 1,200 \text{ ends.}$$

2,800

The question is frequently asked what is the average number of yarn is transmitted through one or more

Speed of main shaft $300 \times 40 = 12,000 \div 30 = 400$ R. P. M. of the counter shaft.

$$400 \times 30 = 12,000 \div 12 = 1,000 \text{ R. P. M.}$$

To find the size of a pulley necessary to be placed on the main shaft, the speed of which is known, also the diameter of the driven pulley is known, to give the driven pulley a certain speed. Rule: Multiply the diameter of the driven pulley by the desired speed and divide the product by the speed of the driving shaft. Example: What diameter of pulley must be placed on the driving or main shaft of the room, when said shaft makes 300 R. P. M. to give a 12-inch pulley on the machine a speed of 1,000 R. P. M., the power being transmitted through a countershaft carrying a 30-in. pulley:

$$1,000 \times 12 = 12,000 \div 30 = 400 \times 30 = 12,000 \div 300 = 40 \text{-inch pulley.}$$

To find the speed of the main shaft when the speed of the driven pulley and its diameter are known, also the diameter of the driving pulleys are known. Rule: Multiply the speed of the driven pulley by its diameter and divide the product by the diameter of the pulley on the main line. Example: Using the same train as above what is the speed of the main shaft if it has a 40-inch pulley on the machine, making 1,000 R. P. M. through a 30-inch pulley on the counter shaft?

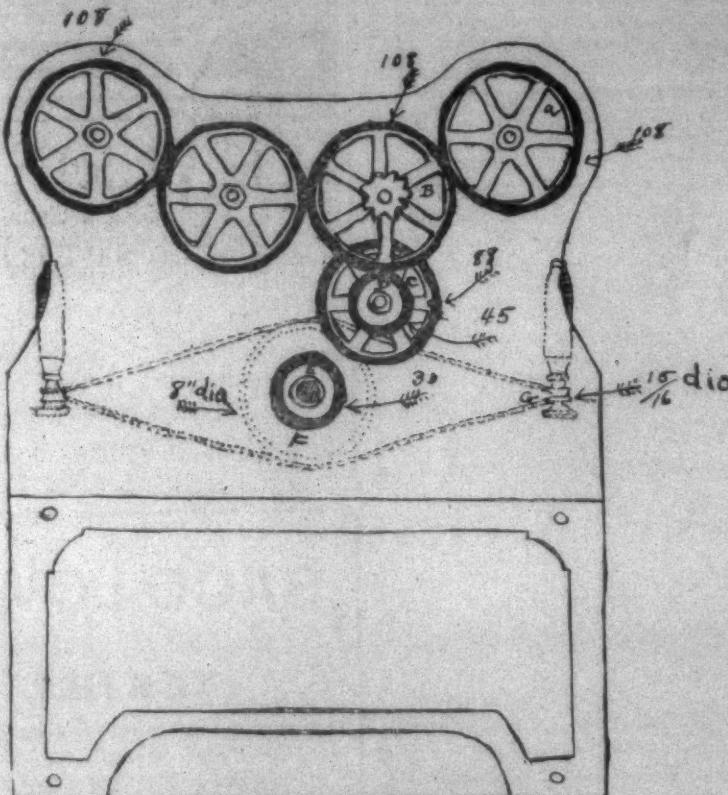
$$1,000 \times 12 = 12,000 \div 400 \times 30 = 12,000 \div 40 = 300 \text{ R. P. M.}$$

(Continued Next Week.)

Capt. Henry Warner.

There have been some changes made at the Ivey Mill recently. Capt. H. W. Warner, from Charlotte, is now superintendent of the mill, taking the place of G. F. Ivey, and J. O. Williams the overseer of spinning resigned his work here and moved to Shelby a few days ago to take charge of a spinning room there, and Burt Abernethy has taken his place as overseer of spinning.—Hickory (N. C.) Democrat.

Our friend Henry W. Warner seems to have made such an impression on the Hickory people that they have given him the title of "Capt."



SPINNING FRAME VIEW NO. 2

on the frames in the room. The following is a very simple rule. Get the number of different yarns which may be 4s, 6s or 8s, maybe ten different numbers may be running in the room. Add the different numbers of yarn being made and divide the sum by the number of numbers being made.

Speed Calculations.

In the spinning room a number of speed calculations present them-

counter shafts and different size pulleys being used. Rule: Multiply the speed of the driving shaft by the product of the diameters of all the driven pulleys. Example: What would be the speed per minute of the last driven pulley which is driven by a 30-inch pulley on the counter shaft which receives its speed from a 40-inch pulley on the main shaft of the room, which makes 300 R. P. M.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Percent of Waste.

Editor:

I notice that "Dock" wants to know the cost of 15 per cent net waste when using 13 cent cotton.

About eight out of ten men will figure it this way.

$$13 \times .15 = 1.95 \text{ cents.}$$

They simply take 15 per cent of 13 cents and call it the waste cost but that is not right.

If we have 15 per cent net waste we mean that 100 pounds of cotton will produce 100 less 15 or 85 pounds of goods.

100 pounds of cotton at 13 cents costs \$13.00.

If we are producing 85 pounds of goods from \$13.00 wort of cotton the cost of the cotton in the goods is

$$\$13.00 \div 85 = 15.29 \text{ cents.}$$

$$15.29 - 13 = 2.29 \text{ cents.}$$

Therefore instead of figuring 1.95 cents for 15 per cent waste on 13 cent cotton we should allow 2.29 cents.

This is correct and the mill that makes up its cost sheets allowing only 1.95 cents for waste will find itself in a hole at the end of a year.

I think the Editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin prepared a waste table a few years ago and I would like to see it printed again.

Old Bill.

Answer to Mill Man.

Editor:

In looking over the issue of the 24th inst., I read an article by "Mill Man" that interested me very much. He is discussing the subject of the overseer and the superintendent and points to the fact that it is essential to employ men for these places that are thoroughly practical. I agree with "Mill Man" and gather from some of his remarks that he has had some experience working with the unpractical superintendent.

I, too, have had my day and know whereof I speak. There is about one in every hundred that ever succeeds. What I mean is that they do not, and cannot bring the mill up to its highest standard of efficiency. Why do I make this statement?

The overseer of the cloth room is overstocked with seconds and he sends for the weaver several times to no avail. He then calls the attention of the unpractical superintendent to the same. He gets after the weaver and the weaver lays the blame on the bad slashing, dyeing, warping or spinning, and the spinners lays it on the carder, etc.

Therefore, the superintendent does not know where the trouble is. The overseers, some of them, are most likely lying to save trouble for themselves. In this case a practical man would know what the trouble was, or at least would know how to set about to find it.

I know of a good mill where the superintendent resigned. The man-



MARSHALL DILLING
Gastonia, N. C.



JAMES BANGLE,
Proximity, N. C.

Recently Elected Treasurer of the Member of Board of Governors of Southern Textile Association.

ager made an appointment with a practical young man with the idea of employing him for the place. After much discussion about the salary and the condition of the mill and various things in connection with same, they failed to make a trade. The manager who is not a practical man decided he would save \$3,000 a year and run the job with his overseers. Well, he is, that is he is running the steam plant and from one-fourth to one-third of his machinery is stopped for help, and various other things are going wrong. What is the trouble? The manager is trying to save \$3,000 a year for which price he could have secured the services of the practical young man. But on the other hand, he is losing at least \$10,000 a year in producing an inferior grade of goods, and it costs him just as much to run his plant at present as it did when he had a superintendent on his monthly pay roll. He has a disorganized set of overseers and a badly managed set of operatives.

When a superintendent is to be employed his first qualification should be that he is a practical man, that is to say he should be a manufacturer, a man who knows the business from experience, one that is capable of bringing together a set of overseers and organizing them and making them work together for their own good and for the good of the company. See that he is a man of good character who stands up for principles. One can put confidence in a man of this kind and can sit back and watch him build up a strong organization of competent overseers and watch him improve the efficiency of his help in the mill and bring them to a higher plane of morality and usefulness in the community in which they live. You can see the quality and quantity of the work increase, and mill

and village will be in better condition. In fact, there will be a general improvement. Now, do not understand that the superintendent should do all of this, but this is the idea, the superintendent being a practical man should receive his orders from the manager, and he in turn should give orders to the overseers, and they to the second hands, etc., each man having his part to play and knowing that it is up to him to deliver the goods.

Such an arrangement cannot result in anything but harmony, efficiency and thorough organization. Scientific management is the proper name for it.

Student (Ala.)

Tendering and Dye Changes in Stock.

(Continued from Page 7)

direct, acid and azo dyes. The dyes which are recognized as the best for piece-dyeing in acid baths, on account of their fastness to light, alkali and perspiration, and also the largely used direct and basic colors, are just those which are the most easily destroyed by nitrous acid. Thus, dyestuffs containing free or substituted amido groups seem to be those most susceptible. It is unknown whether the fading is due to diazotisation of the free amido groups followed by separation of the diazo group, or by a coupling with unchanged molecules of dye or with the wool fibre, or whether it is due to nitration of the dye molecule. In any case these sensitive amido groups, whether simple or substituted, are indispensable as auxochromes in some of the most largely used wool and cotton dyes. The result is that we cannot at present guard against stocking looseness by choosing our dyes. The remedy, of course, is not to have nitrous acid pervading the atmosphere of the shop or stock room,

or, at all events, to get rid of it before it has got to the goods by efficient ventilation of the burners. It would be a good plan to enclose the glass globe of an inverted gas mantle in a cylindrical glass chimney. The advice to avoid the presence of acid in the dyed goods, because, as above stated, it is favorable to the destructive action of nitrous acid, can only be regarded as justified up to a certain point, for some acid must be left in acid-dyed wool, or its ordinary fastness suffers seriously.

The above remarks refer, of course, to two particular cases only. In these, however, the cause of the trouble has been surely run to earth. There is no doubt that there are cases of looseness to stockings which depend on quite different causes just as worthy of investigation. The Hoechst researches are of enormous value, and will no doubt lead to the saving of thousands of yards of material which have hitherto been sold at a loss or have been unsalable at any price. The importance of the Hoechst discovery will be still greater if it leads to equally successful investigation of other warehousing troubles due to the spoiling of dyed goods by other causes than nitrous acid.—Textile Colorist.

W. F. Arthur Dead.

W. F. Arthur, general manager of the Union-Buffalo Mills Co., of Union, S. C., died in a New York hospital Sunday, July 27. He was carried to the hospital a week previous to his death and was operated on by the surgeons, a clot of blood being removed from the brain.

Mr. Arthur had been a resident of Union for about a year, occupying the important position of general manager of the large Union and Buffalo Mills, the Union and Glenn Springs Railway and the Union Power and Manufacturing Company, representing an investment of \$6,000,000.

Duke Park Finished.

The finishing touches have been put on the pavilions in the new park just opened up by the Erwin Cotton Mills Company at Duke, N. C. The park covers about four acres of ground and has been fitted out with excellent seats, swings, two pavilions and a bandstand. It will be lighted by electricity, open to the employees of the mills and managed by a park commission of three of the mill overseers.

The Erwin Concert Band will hold free open-air concerts in the park each night. There is no cost attached to the use and privileges of the park. It has been made simply for the pleasure of the people working for the Erwin Cotton Mills.

Thursday, August 7, 1913.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.
Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7

That Cotton Tax.

The Cotton Exchanges are still keeping up an incessant howl about the cotton tax which is proposed in the bill before Congress. They are flooding the press with statements and figures showing that the cotton tax will bankrupt the farmer and the mill man and in fact be disastrous to the South as a whole.

The humorous side of this is that a few years ago the New York Cotton Exchange increased their fee for buying and selling one hundred bales of futures from \$10.00 to \$15.00 which was a 50 per cent increase.

That increase went into the pockets of the members of the Cotton Exchange and under no circumstance was it returned but nothing was said about it bringing bankruptcy to the farmer, the mill man or the South.

We have paid the additional tax put on by the Cotton Exchange and those who wish to speculate can pay the Government tax. Those who accept cotton on contracts will get the tax refunded and lose nothing by the tax.

And yet the Cotton Exchange is weeping and howling because of the injury that the cotton tax will inflict upon us.

Southern Cotton Mills.

Data compiled from the August 1st edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills shows the following:

Number of mills....	765
Capital stock.....	\$214,741,000
Number of spindles..	13,008,083
Number of looms....	270,483

These figures compare with the following taken from the January 1st, 1913, edition:

Number of mills....	771
Capital stock.....	\$210,898,000
Number of spindles..	12,794,018
Number of looms....	268,175

The decrease in the number of

Southern Cotton Mills, August 1st, 1913.

	Mills	Cap. Stock	Spindles	Looms
Alabama	64	\$17,016,600	1,085,046	20,256
Arkansas	2	215,000	14,362	164
Georgia	139	36,850,800	2,180,792	43,471
Kentucky	8	1,655,000	98,684	1,429
Louisiana	4	1,800,000	86,908	2,316
Mississippi	19	2,834,400	186,172	4,781
Missouri	3	4,130,000	42,080	966
North Carolina	316	58,970,582	3,718,460	63,784
Oklahoma	4	227,500	5,712	....
South Carolina	157	75,324,982	4,650,156	112,560
Tennessee	21	4,823,185	(297,413)	3,657
Texas	18	2,738,000	126,092	3,195
Virginia	13	10,104,500	516,206	13,904
Total	765	\$214,741,047	13,008,083	650,156

mills is due to the fact that three mills, the Weatherford (Tex.) Cotton Mills, Shoal Creek (Ga.) Mills and the Octorara Mills, at Clio, S. C., have been dismantled while the Verlina Mills at Jacksonville, Ala., and the Cherokee Mills at Griffin, Ga., have been merged into other mills. We have also eliminated from the directory the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C., and the Sparta (Ga.) Cotton Mills, as there appears to be little prospect of either plant installing machinery at any early date.

In spite of the fact that there is only one new mill, the Erlanger Cotton Mills at Lexington, N. C., the increase in spindles has amounted to 214,065 and is made up of small amounts that have been added to a large number of mills.

The total increase of the Southern cotton mills during the past twelve months is shown to be 730,975 spindles, and has carried us past the thirteen million mark.

The feature of the past year has been the tendency to increase existing plants rather than build new ones which we consider to be a very healthy sign.

It is difficult to determine the amount of machinery that has been purchased to replace old equipments but it is known to have been an amount far greater than usual and many antiquated plants have been brought to a high state of efficiency.

Very few new mills are projected at the present time, but as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way it is probable that many enlargements will be announced which will make a material increase before the new year.

To Teach Textiles in California.

A class in textile manufacture will be a part of the course at the Women's State University here. The student will be taught the history and process of manufacture, spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing of cotton flax, wool and silk fiber. There will also be a course in the chemistry of textiles, their composition and characteristics.

Keever Bros. Company Open Office in Greenville.

Keever Bros. Company, of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of high grade sizing compounds have opened a Southern office in Room 312 Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C.

B. Lewis, who has for 10 years been with Wm. M. Bird & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and is very widely and favorably known to the textile trade, has accepted the position of Southern representative. Mr. Lewis has already taken charge of the office and begun active work.

Meeting of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The 95th meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on October 1 and 2, 1913. Arrangements are being made for special transportation from the New England States, New York and Philadelphia.

In about a month full information in regard to the program can be presented at the present time the program is in an advanced state of preparation, but there is opportunity for a few more papers.

Berlin Aniline Works Move Office.

The Berlin Aniline Works, for many years occupying offices in the Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C., have disposed of their lease to the Southern Public Utilities Company, and will in future occupy offices in the Commercial National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C., 12th floor, front. This company has five representatives covering the South under this office. R. J. Walker is manager and J. H. Shuford is local representative.

English Supply of Labor.

There is one question which we are afraid will become more serious as time goes on, namely, the supply of skilled labor. In every department of the textile industries, but particularly in the weaving shed, a scarcity in the supply of skilled operatives is making itself felt. The United States and some of the Continental countries have endeavored to combat it by introducing labor-saving devices. To a certain extent, especially in the United States, where specialization is largely adopted, the methods and machinery employed, have proved successful. As is well known, the production of woven fabrics in this country is largely the work of women labor, and although it is comparatively high-paid work, the feeling is growing that certain sections—particularly the married women—should be excluded. If it is possible either to reduce the number of female operatives by the introduction of automatic machinery requiring little attention or, working on the same lines to employ men weavers at a wage which will be adequate, then a considerable alleviation will result.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, England.

268,175

966,156

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PERSONAL NEWS

Louis Martin, of Lindale, Ga., has accepted a position at LaGrange, Ga.

J. L. Lewis, of Trion, Ga., has accepted a position at Lindale Ga.

B. D. Abernathy has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Geo. Shelor has resigned as bookkeeper with the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. A. Champion, of Double Shoals, N. C., has accepted a position with the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. R. Heston has resigned as overseer of carding at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. T. Green has resigned his position with the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and returned to Greer, S. C.

Claude McCue has resigned as engineer at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Prue Ligon has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Lee Griffin has resigned his position with the Elm City Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

C. T. Hicks has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. McDade, of West, Texas, has accepted position as overseer of weaving at Denison, Tex.

V. B. Lindsay, of Rhodhiss, N. C., will be master mechanic at the Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.

J. B. Cothorn has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lavonia (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Guy Sanders has accepted a position in the spinning room of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. R. Lassiter, treasurer of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga., is spending his vacation at Tybee Island.

M. L. Burton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of twisting and warping at the Cohanett Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

Rob. S. Steele has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

J. H. Hancock, of Greenwood, S. C., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Will Lawson, bookkeeper for the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is spending his vacation at Abbeville, S. C.

B. J. Dobbins, general superintendent of the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills, will spend a week's vacation at Blowing Rock, N. C.

J. C. Bowling, of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

G. C. Stevenson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

J. A. Wofford has resigned as overseer of carding at Enoree, S. C., and accepted position of second hand in carding at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Lee has resigned as carder at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position at an Atlanta mill.

— Jones, overseer of cloth room at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., is quite ill and has been taken to his home at Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. D. Massey has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lavonia (Ga.) Cotton Mills and moved to Pendleton, S. C.

J. T. Ingram, bookkeeper of the McAden Mills, McAdensville, N. C. has returned from a vacation spent at Gainesville, Ga.

Geo. McGinnis, of the Albion Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., had his hand badly crushed last week.

Grant Estlow, formerly superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Anchor Mill, Huntersville, N. C.

W. G. Shue has resigned as second hand in finishing at the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a position with the Mecklenburg Mills of the same place.

T. W. Ingle, overseer of weaving at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C., will resign to accept a similar position at the Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.

W. E. Morton, manager of the Lily Mill, Shelby, N. C., will spend several weeks in New Jersey making the trip in his Mitchell touring car.

C. M. Powell, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Putnam Mills and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga., has accepted a similar position at the new Caharrus Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

H. F. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

S. B. Bennett has accepted the position of superintendent of the Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

M. C. Dawkins has resigned as overseer of carding at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

W. J. Wall has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

W. S. Johnson has resigned as overseer carding at the Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

A. B. McAllister has resigned as overseer of carding at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Dick Johnson of Greenwood, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

E. J. Kent has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

R. L. Poovey has resigned as superintendent of the Marboro Mill No. 4, McCall, N. C., to take effect Aug. 9th.

T. J. Rush, of Dallas, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the cotton mill of the Villa Rica (Ga.) Cotton Oil Co.

S. G. Dover, who is superintendent of the new mill at Kershaw, S. C., will take charge there Sept. 1st. Mr. Dover was overseer of carding for several years at the Ide Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Ala., and for the past two years has held a similar position with the Jackson Fibre Co., Bemis, Tenn.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gastonia, N. C.—The Loray Mills and village are to be supplied with city water. Pipes are now being laid.

Shelby, N. C.—The Lily Mill will close down during the second week in August to give the operatives their annual vacation.

Hartwell, Ga.—The Hartwell Mills are reported to be considering doubling their plant of 8,000 ring spindles, 200 broad looms, etc.

Chester, S. C.—The Eureka Cotton Mill was compelled to shut down two days last week, owing to some trouble with one of the motors.

Bessemer City, N. C.—It is reported that there is a good prospect of a large bleaching plant being located at this place. A New York man is said to be interested.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—The Tuscarora Cotton Mill is closed down this week to give the operatives their usual summer vacation, and to make necessary repairs.

Shelby, N. C.—All the machinery of the new addition of the Ella Mill has been installed and greatly increases the output of the mill. The mill office has recently been repaired and improved.

Piedmont, S. C.—Piedmont Manufacturing Co. will construct additional building for cloth room; 177 x 70 feet; one story high with saw-tooth roof; awarded contract to Gallivan Building Co., Greenville, S. C.

Yorkville, S. C.—Ancona Cotton Mills completed construction of 300-foot extension, 50,000-gallon reservoir for fire purposes and 10,000-gallon reservoir for drinking water; will, it is reported, add 500 looms, which have been ordered.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The addition is about completed and the force of hands will begin work at once on the new mill which is to be built by the Cabarrus Mills. The new mill will have about 20,000 spindles.

Etoowah, Tenn.—R. J. Fisher, proprietor of the Athens Hosiery Athens, Tenn., will construct building and equip for manufacturing hosiery; install 35 knitting machines and later increase this number.

Concord, N. C.—New York jobbers are reported as much interested in the extensive lines of fancy wash goods manufactured by the Gibson Mfg. Co. The goods include fancy yarn homespuns, plain and fancy ratines, zephyr gingham, Hudson madras and Juvenile cloth.

Reedy River, S. C.—The Conestee Mills will replace a large number of their looms with Draper looms. It is also reported that they will build a large warehouse.

Batesville, S. C.—The Batesville Mfg. Co. are reported to be considering the installation of looms for either duck or towels.

Humboldt, Tenn.—At the semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Humboldt Cotton Mills, W. W. Baird was elected president and general manager of the mills, which position he resigned some time ago, with the expectation of moving to the West.

Culpepper, Va.—The Culpepper Silk Mill has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to \$50,000. Incorporators are: James Rigby, Jr., president, Patterson, N. J.; Charles Forbes, vice president; L. F. Smith, secretary, both of Culpepper.

Albemarle, N. C.—Extensive improvements are being made to the plant of the Wiscasset Mills Co. A 200-foot smokestack, with an 8½-foot opening at the top will be erected to replace a 125-foot stack which has been torn down.

Valdosta, Ga.—The Strickland Cotton Mills, of this city, have made between \$18,000 and \$20,000 in the last six months. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent has just been declared. The mill has paid dividends ever since it began business.

Memphis, Tenn.—Memphis Cotton Manufacturing Co., 717 Central Bank Bldg., has plans for erecting concrete construction buildings to cost about \$20,000; will install machinery for bleachery and manufacture absorbent cotton; daily capacity 2,000 pounds; steam power equipment; George W. Fooshe, president.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—A representative of a large knitting mill has been in the city seeking a location for a factory the company will build likely in some city in West Virginia. The company it is said, has several plants in different parts of the country, and one plant in West Virginia. They will employ 400 workers in the new plant.

Chester, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eureka Cotton Mills of Chester was held at Lancaster, S. C., Aug. 4th. The following directors were elected: Leroy Springs, Waddy C. Thomson, J. H. Witherspoon, Waddy R. Thomson and John McGill, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa. The directors elected as officers:

Leroy Springs, president; Waddy C. Thomson, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Bloomington, Ind.—The mitten manufacturing plant of S. Field & Son, destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt. All of the knitting machinery and other equipment was a total loss. The damage is estimated at \$25,000. The company employed about sixty hands. The concern has announced that it will rebuild immediately.

Austin, Texas.—The Dallas Waste & Bagging Mills of Dallas, incorporated recently with a capital stock of \$300,000, have effected permanent organization and purchased their machinery. This equipment will have a daily capacity of one carload of cotton bagging. The concern will employ fifty operatives. M. H. Thomas is president.

Yorkville, S. C.—Many improvements have been made in the Ancona Mill property since Cannon & Co. took charge. An extension, 300 feet long, has been added. Two immense reservoirs have been erected, one of 50,000-gallon capacity for fire purposes and the other of 10,000-gallon capacity for drinking water. Two artesian wells have been dug. A new warehouse is to be built and 500 Draper looms are to be installed.

Concord, N. C.—Workmen are busy remodeling the section of the Roberta Mill, which was not destroyed by fire several years ago and are also building an addition to the dam, which furnishes the water supply. Plans are being made for rebuilding the section of the mill which was destroyed by fire. The new mill is expected to be ready to begin operation October 1. It will be operated under the direction of P. M. Keller. J. M. Sills has charge of the construction work now underway.

LaGrange, Ga.—During a severe electrical and windstorm Monday night of last week, the LaGrange Mill tower was struck by lightning and set on fire.

The blaze was discovered by the nightwatchman and the fire alarm was instantly turned in by the night operator at the telephone exchange.

Although the firemen had considerable difficulty in getting to the blaze with their hose, the flames were extinguished after about \$20 damages had been done.

Paducah, Ky.—It is stated locally that the Board of Trade has accepted a proposition of the Mayfield Woolen Mills Co., of Mayfield, Ky., to establish a plant here, and that it is proposed to have the plant in operation in a few weeks. The company manufactures overalls and men's trousers and has an extensive factory at Mayfield. The local factory, it is said, will start with a force of 30 people, and the

annual payroll the first year will be \$30,000.

The officials of the company, it is further stated, agreed to increase the capacity of the Paducah factory as trade warrants, and before the year ends expects to be working 150 people.

Eureka, Cal.—F. B. Clark of the International Development Co., with headquarters in the Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco, writes that his company has planned to establish a large textile plant on the Pacific coast, and is carefully considering the best locality. If some one of the towns on Humboldt Bay offers conditions requisite to the business, the company will consider a location here if one is to be had.

Lancaster, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lancaster Cotton Mills was held in the office of Col. Leroy Springs Aug. 4th. The directors elected are: Leroy Springs, J. H. Witherspoon, T. Y. Williams, T. S. Carter, Waddy C. Thompson, Waddy R. Thompson and Albert A. Jenks of Pawtucket, R. I.

Immediately after the meeting of the stockholders the directors met and elected the following officers:

Leroy Springs, president; T. Y. Williams, vice president; Waddy C. Thomson, secretary and treasurer. The usual 3 1/2 per cent semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock and 4 per cent on the common stock was declared.

Anderson, S. C.—Several new houses for operatives are now under course of construction at the Riverside-Toxaway Mills. For some time now there has not been a vacant house there, and the addition recently made to the mill made it necessary that more room be provided. These houses are now going up and will soon be ready for occupancy.

The new houses will be like the others in all respects and are about the same size. They will provide for the additional employees that will have to be secured by the mill following the enlargement.

Charlotte, N. C.—The papers were filed in the office of the clerk of court in the \$50,000 suit which the South Atlantic Waste Company instituted some months ago against the Raleigh, Charlotte and Southern Railway Company, in which the Waste Company claims that it is damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by the fact that the railway company has built a high embankment 491 feet long in front of the property on North Brevard street extended, thus cutting off and hemming them in from the main thoroughfare of the section and rendering their place unfit for the business for which it was built.

Thursday, August 7, 1913.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

13

Anderson, S. C.—The properties of the Cox Manufacturing Company, located northwest of the city of Anderson, will again be offered for sale at public outcry the date this time being Tuesday, September 16th, and the upset price \$125,000.

Judge H. A. M. Smith, of the federal court, signed a decree authorizing the sale at Charleston on Saturday. The decree grows out of the suit of W. H. Wellington, et al., against the company. Twice before has the property been offered for sale, the first time being last February when the upset price was placed at \$275,000 and the second time in April when the upset price was reduced to \$200,000. There were no bidders at either sale.

While fixing the upset price for the September sale at \$125,000 Judge Smith also decreed that the purchaser shall pay \$1,500 additional for the stock now in process of manufacture, thus making the minimum price of the properties \$126,500.

According to the terms of the sale each bidder must furnish a certified check for \$10,000. If the bid is accepted the check will be credited on the first payment. If the bid is rejected the check is returned immediately to the bidder. One-half of the purchase price must be paid within 20 days and the balance must be paid within 30 days after the date of the first payment. The successful bidder will leave to pay the entire purchase price, if he so desires, within 20 days after the date of sale.

Short Time Course at the Textile Department A. & M. College.

In addition to the regular Two Year and Four Year Courses at the Textile Department of the A. & M. College, a Short Time Course will be offered to a limited number of mill boys. The work will be carried on in co-operation with the mills in Raleigh. A student who takes this course will work in the mill one week and the next week will attend the Textile School.

Thus a course of one year will extend over two years and the student will be earning about sufficient to pay his expenses.

As a number of students is limited to twelve, application must be made at once, stating age, present position in mill, school last attended and how far advanced in studies.

Application should be made to Thomas Nelson, Director Textile Department, A. & M. College, West Raleigh, N. C.

Cotton Manufacturers in Southern India.

The cotton industry of Southern India in its various branches employs more capital and gives em-

ployment to a larger number of people than any other industry. In the Madras Presidency in 1901 there were 24,089 people engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing, and in 1911, 32,553, an increase of 35.1 per cent. During this period there has been a large increase in the amount of ginning done by machinery and a corresponding decrease in hand ginning.

The largest cotton mills in Southern India are the Buckingham and Carnatic mills in Madras, which not only do weaving but dyeing and bleaching as well. Each of these mills employs about 5,000 people daily, whose individual wages have increased from 50 to 80 per cent during the past 20 years. Each operative is credited on the books with a gratuity of 5 per cent of his monthly wage and at the end of every half year in which the mill has worked to a reasonable profit a similar amount is added, the whole bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum. Each employee must serve 10 years before he can draw upon this fund, but payments are made in case of injury or death. The success of this scheme has been most marked, and no strikes have taken place among the workmen since its introduction.—Consular Reports.

Mason Machine Works Announcement.

The Mason Machine Works have issued to the trade the following announcement:

Mason Machine Works
Builders of
Cotton Mill Machinery
Announce the removal of their
Southern Office to
Greenville, South Carolina
On August 15, 1913.
Location, Main St., next to the P. O.
Edwin Howard, Resident Agent.
Works and General Office at Taunton, Massachusetts.
Frederick Mason, President.
William H. Bent, Treasurer.
A. C. Bent, Gen. Manager.
James E. Greensmith, Supt.
Thomas G. Cox, Agent.
Edwin Howard, South. Agt.
Founded 1842. Incorporated 1873.
Capital \$1,000,000.

Looking for Dead Negroes.

A writer in the Amoskeag Textile Bulletin issued at the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., in describing his experience with visitors at the mill said:

"A woman who had heard the story that the body of a negro, who had disappeared from his native town, was found by a Northern mill in a bale of cotton, asked me, upon our arrival in the picker room, if we found dead negroes in the bales of cotton very often."



Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

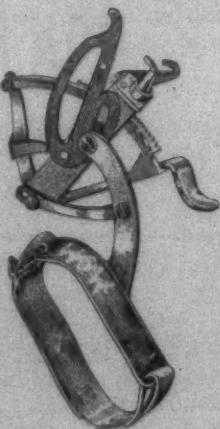
Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTERELL, Manager

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Business in cotton goods in New York are given as follows: goods during the past week has consisted of small individual orders for spot supplies, and even though these requests are not large, buyers are having trouble in getting the goods they need.

It is said that there is little in the way of surplus stock to be found in any branch of the market at first hands, and in a good many cases commission merchants find that their orders from day to day are in excess of the goods they can offer.

Retailers are beginning to show more interest in fall supplies, and are asking for shipments of goods which are due for delivery this month. From now on, jobbers look for a more active demand, as retailers will have to start in covering their fall needs this month, if they expect to get supplies in time to meet their early needs.

It is not expected that the offers of some manufacturers to accept contracts for late deliveries on cotton goods, at prices slightly under those current for spots, will unsettle the market. Stocks are so well in hand that there is small chance of spot prices being shaded, especially as a good many buyers have found it impossible to get the deliveries they want. There is no doubt that a good many commission houses could do a larger business, if they had the goods to offer, and any increase in the demand is likely to stiffen prices on spot lots.

Commission houses report that both jobbers and retailers are putting in further orders for domestics, and are asking for prompt shipments of those now on order and due early part of this month. Some buyers expect lower prices on cotton goods later on and are restricting their orders to nearby requirements and for that reason little is being done on long forward contracts.

The continued quiet trading in the Fall River print cloth market this week caused manufacturers to show greater willingness than at any other time for several months to meet concessions demanded on many styles. The shading never exceeded a sixteenth of a cent at any time, however, and covered certain styles for quick delivery. Buyers sought further concessions on contracts, but the manufacturers resisted such offers and showed no disposition to allow additional reductions on deliveries into November.

Sales for the week are estimated at about 110,000 pieces, nearly half of which were spots. The refusal of the manufacturers to consider offers or good sized contracts at further reductions is taken to indicate that they mean to hold to present prices.

Current quotations on cotton

Print cloths, 28-	
Prt cloths, 28-in, std	3 3-4
28 1-2-in, std	3 1-2
4-yard, 80x80s	7 to 7 1-4
Gray goods, 30-in, 60	
x72	5 3-8 to 5 1-2
38 1-2-in, std	5
Brown drills, std	8
Sheetings, south-	
ern std	7 3-4 to 8
3-yard	7 to 7 1-8
4-yard, 56x60s	6
Denims, 9-ounce	14 to 17
Stark, 8-oz, duck	14
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-	
inch tuck	16 1-8
Tickings, 8-oz	13 1-4
Std fancy print	5 1-2
Std ginghams	6 3-4
Fine dress ginghams	7 1-2 to 9 1-4
Kid fln. cambries	4 1-2 to 5 2-4
ishend	fl 7-8 00000

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.
August 1st, 1913 1,315,203
Previous week 1,426,351
This date last year 1,597,472

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Aug. 1.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, August 1st, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1913.
Port receipts	14,426
Overland to mills and Canada	4,622
Southern mill takings (estimated)	10,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	43,654

Brought into sight for the week 15,394

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

Port receipts	9,793,985
Overland to mills and Canada	985,517
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,730,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	45,704

Brought into sight thus far for season 13,555,206
11,870 bales added to the receipts for the season.

A Rag Carpet For Mrs. Wilson.

In due time, it is said, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is to be presented with a rag carpet woven by two women of Elkin, N. C. They are working on the fabric now and it is expected that they will have it ready by the time the President's family gets back to Washington. Report goes even farther and says that the rag carpet is to be accompanied by handmade druggets and portiers.—Christian Science Monitor.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co

Charlotte, N. C.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-
road Stock and Other High
Grade Securities

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill
Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Arista	...	...
Arlington	...	144
Avon	...	...
Brown, pfd	...	100
Cannon	...	151
Cabarrus	...	150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	...	100
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	...	85
Chronicle	...	160
Cliffside	...	190 195
Eiford, N. C.	...	115 121
Erwin, com	...	150
Erwin, pfd	...	103
Gibson	...	107½ 105
Gray Mf. Co.	...	117 120
Highland Park	...	191½ 200
Highland Park, pfd.	...	102
Imperial	...	133 1-3
Kesler	...	165
Loray Mills, pfd.	...	95
Loray, com	...	10
Lowell	...	181
Majestic	...	150
Patterson	...	125
Washington Mills	...	10
Washington Mills, pfd.	...	100
Wiscasset	...	135 150

Olympia Mills, S. C., pfd	...	...
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	...	100 100&int
Parker, pfd	...	40 45
Common	...	16 20
Orr Cotton Mills	...	92½
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	...	100
Oconee Mills, common	...	100
Oconee Mills, pfd	...	100 & in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	101
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	...	100 & in.
Parker Mills, pfd	...	40
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	135
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	...	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	144 160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	105 115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	25
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	...	140 160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	...	126
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	64
Spartan Mill, S. C.	...	110 112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	...	280
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	72
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd.	...	35 40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	...	10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	75
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	80 85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	...	100
Watts Mills, S. C.	...	38 60
Williamston Mill, S. C.	...	97
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	...	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...	...

Philadelphia, Pa.—It is generally considered that the last week was a fairly good one in cotton yarns. The receipts of yarns from the South were not large, and were delivered about as fast as received. With the exception of a few numbers there are no signs of carded weaving yarns accumulating, and knitting yarns are not plentiful for spot deliveries. Deliveries on old contracts were good, and some manufacturers asked for an increase in their weekly quota.

In the opinion of some dealers all the manufacturers are not fully covered on yarns they have booked orders for goods and have waited to buy yarns, in expectation that there will be a bumper cotton crop this year, but many shrewd buyers say that even with lower cotton there is little probability of cotton yarns being lower in price this fall.

Spinners, who were in the market, claim that they cannot buy cotton of the quality they use for less than 13 cents and that there is no profit in taking contracts for weaving yarns at prices buyers are offering.

Knitters are said to have booked a large volume of business, some of them have not fully covered their needs; that many of the spinners are practically sold up to the first of the year; that there has been considerable short selling of yarns, which has not yet been placed with spinners, and that it looks as though the demand would continue through the season.

There is a moderate demand for single combed peeler 14s to 36s for quick deliveries. Sales of Southern frame spun 16s and 18s were made on the basis of 27 1-2 and 28 cents respectively, for quick deliveries, and sales for late deliveries were made half a cent less.

Southern Single Skeins.

4 to 8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 — 19 1-2
12s	19 1-2—20
14s	20 — 20 1-2
16s	20 1-2—21
20s	20 1-2—21
26s	23 —
30s	24 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	19 1-2—20
12s	20 —
14s	20 — 21
16s	22 — 22 1-2
20s	22 1-2—24
26s	23 1-2—
30s	24 1-2—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —
24s	29 —
30s	33 —
40s	37 — 38
50s	42 — 44
60s	52 — 54

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 1-2—
24s	29 1-2—30
30s	32 — 33
40s	38 — 38 1-2
50s	42 —
60s	51 — 54
70s	60 — 62
80s	70 — 71

Thursday, August 7, 1913.

Arrested at Laurens.

Henry Willbanks wanted at Greenville, S. C., on charges of assault and battery with intent to kill, has been arrested and locked up at Laurens. Sheriff Rector has sent a deputy to Laurens for the prisoner.

Willbanks is charged with assaulting a white man at the Poe Mills about a year ago, it being alleged that he cut him seriously with a knife.

Mill Picnic at Cherryville.

On Saturday, July 26th, the employers and operatives of the Melville and Cherryville Cotton Mills held a joint picnic at Carroll's Spring about a mile from Cherryville, N. C. The crowd in attendance numbered about three hundred. The employers furnished free transportation to and from the picnic grounds and also served ice cream to all present. This is a new feature with the mills, but will probably be an annual event.

Drowned in Mill Reservoir.

Thomas Hagler, a young man of twenty-one years, whose home is at Pineville, was drowned Saturday in the reservoir of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill at Pineville. Young Hagler and a party of friends were standing about the reservoir pond when Hagler lost his balance and fell over. He failed to come up. The fears of his companions were aroused and several dived for him. The water there is more than fifteen feet deep. The body was brought to the surface after having remained under water for fifteen minutes. Hagler was given immediate attention. Although life remained for an hour and fifteen minutes he could not be entirely revived.

Rockwell, N. C. — The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barringer Manufacturing Co. will be held at Rockwell on August 20.

Tragedy at Lockhart.

R. L. Henderson, a weaver, was killed at Lockhart, S. C., by R. S. Gibson, a special officer, in a man-hunt which followed an alleged disturbance created by Henderson and W. B. Scott at a hotel at Lockhart Sunday night. Being refused a hot supper after the regular time for that meal, the two men, it is alleged, threw fruit jars at Mrs. Lula Adams, proprietress of the hotel, knocking her down. They also gave a beating to Samuel Broome, it is said, when he interfered. Reinforcements came but the two men, with drawn pistols, held at bay those who tried to detain them and made their escape. Forty men, deputized by Magistrate T. I. Barber, who is also superintendent of Lockhart Mills, as special officers, started in pursuit, and came up with the fugitives at four o'clock in the morning. Henderson was shot with a Winchester rifle and killed, but Scott again eluded the pursuers. Gibson has been committed jail to await the outcome of a judicial investigation of the killing.

Personal Items

Jesse Pryor has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

S. L. Robertson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Jack Creitz has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

Andrew Boggs has accepted position as loom fixer at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

E. W. Clark has resigned as cloth room overseer at Putnam Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

S. C. Chandler has resigned his position in the machine shop of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

J. F. Weathers from the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C., has accepted position as loom fixer at the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

W. I. Henson of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. E. Shaw has become overseer of carding at Enoree, S. C., instead of overseer of spinning as we stated through error last week.

W. S. Dean, of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., is critically ill with typhoid fever at his home near Oxford, N. C.

David Kohn has resigned his position with the Parker Cotton Mills to become assistant to president Frank Hammond of the Westervelt Mills.

J. W. Blair has resigned his position with the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga., to become cloth room overseer at the Putnam Mills of the same place.

J. H. Gray of Warrenton, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at Thomson, Ga., instead of Warrenton, S. C., as we stated through error last week. R. A. Sims is overseer at Warrenton.

New Card Patent.

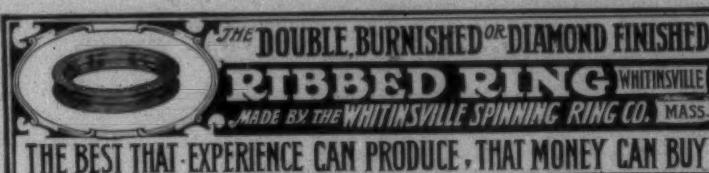
James A. Greer of Griffin, Ga., was in Washington, D. C., for several days last week looking after an important patent which he has on an invention for a cotton card. This invention, it is claimed, will mark an advance in cotton carding. The details will be given in the Textile Bulletin in the near future.

Assaulted an Officer.

Last Thursday night at Spartanburg Junction, S. C., while attempting to arrest Ben Littlefield, one of a trio of roisterers, J. E. Vernon, rural policeman, was assaulted by "Sug" Osteen, who hit the officer over the eye.

It seems, from the statement of the rural policeman, that Ben Lit-

tlefield, who claims to hail from to the law-abiding citizens and Off Greer; "Sugg" Osteen and "Hub" Vernon started to arrest them Creighton, both of the Saxon Mill, with the above result. A warrant while under the alleged influence of was later sworn out for the arrest intoxicants became very obnoxious of all three men.



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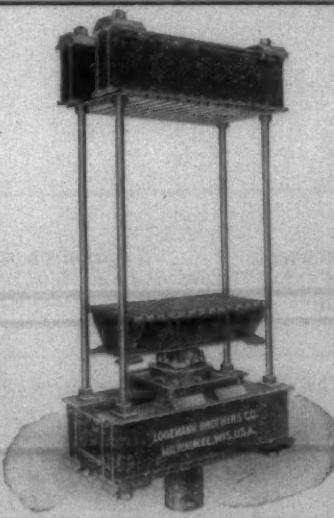


THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

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Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored work. Address No. 411.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Age 31. Married. Now employed in successful mill. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 412.

AN EASTERN MAN experienced on fine yarns and goods wants position as superintendent of Southern mill and can furnish fine references. Address No. 413.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience. Several years in weaving, spinning and wide experience in dressing and slashing. Good manager of help and up-to-date on watching cost. Sober and good references. Address No. 414.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room

in Ga., N. C. or S. C. Now employed as superintendent and have had long experience as overseer of weaving. Good references. Address No. 415.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 416.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed by good mill but would change for larger mill. Experienced on colored as well as gray goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 417.

WANT position as overseer cloth room in large mill by married man of experienced and ability. Am at present employed as overseer cloth room in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Can give references. Good reasons for desiring a change. Can change in two weeks. Address No. 418.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 16 years in card room, 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 33. Good references. Address No. 419.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 420.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now employed as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in first class mills and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 422.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience, both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish reference from previous employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 423.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or as overseer of weaving. Experienced in both rooms with special reference to colored and fancy goods. Now employed. Address No. 424.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience in carding. Married. Sober. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 425.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Also experienced in overhauling. Address No. 426.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience. 6 years as overseer on carded and combed yarns, also hosiery and warp yarns. Married. Age 31. Strictly sober. Now employed. Can change on short notice. Address No. 427.

WANT position as carder. 24 years in card room. Now overseer. Age 38. Good manager of help. Married. Strictly sober. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 428.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience in good mills on both coarse and fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 429.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience running both small and large mills and can furnish fine references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 430.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, at not less than \$3.00 per day. Married. Of good character and temperate. Experienced on plain and check work. Have held present position two years. Can furnish references. Address No. 431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and superintendent and can furnish splendid references. Have special reputation as exper. carder. Address No. 432.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but wish larger job. Have always made good and can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 433.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent in a small mill. 18 years experience. Age 37. Sober. Married. Can furnish good references. Employed but can come on short notice. Address No. 434.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 435.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience in both positions from 10's to 40's. Also have family of mill help. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 436.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 4 years experience in card room. 13 years experience as overseer of spinning. Good reason for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 437.

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WANT position as superintendent. Age 32. Have been in mill since a boy. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Sober. Industrious. Good references. Address No. 438.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Experienced on 4's to 60's both combed and carded. Also hosiery yarns. Now employed in mill of 18,000 spindles and can give present employers as reference. Address No. 439.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on Draper looms. 8 years experience in fixing on plain and fancy weaves. Best of references from present and past employers. Held present position 2 years. No. 440.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in small mill but desire larger mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 441.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or large weave room. Now employed as superintendent but want larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 442.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning 10 years as carder and spinner. Sober. Reliable. Now employed but can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 443.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both. Married. Sober. Reliable. Have had good experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 444.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 445.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or spinning, twisting, warping and winding. 7 years experience as overseer on 10's to 50's. 29 years old. Good habits. Good references. Can handle any size room. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 446.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)
WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reasons. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 447.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but wish a better place. Have had seven years' experience as overseer of carding and can furnish best of references. Address No. 448.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Fully competent and can come well recommended by past employers. 40 years old. Married. Temperate habits. Experience extends over a period of 20 years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 449.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods, and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 450.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept traveling position for mill supplies. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer to change. Long experience and first-class references. Address No. 451.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent. Held last position as overseer of carding 7 years and can give that mill as reference. Can get results. Address No. 452.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both at not less than \$3.50 or \$4.00 per day. Can furnish references from previous employers. Address No. 453.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck drills, chambrays, dobby weaves etc. First class references. Now employed. Address No. 454.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 455.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Can furnish best of references for either place. Prefer North or South Carolina. Address No. 456.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 457.

WANT position as superintendent in either N. C. or S. C. Have had long experience and especially qualified on white and colored hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 458.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am

an expert carder. Parties whose production is not up to standard in either quality or quantity would lose nothing by investigating. Possess character and educational qualifications. Address No. 459.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 460.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on jacquard and fancy goods, both white and colored. Also expert designer. Good references. Address No. 461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 462.

WANT position as overseer of beaming, warping, slashing, etc. Am I. C. S. graduate for full cotton course. Have run several beaming rooms and am thoroughly practical. Good references. Address No. 464.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 465.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill at not less than \$2.25. Have had long experience and am now employed. Age 26. Married. Good references. Address No. 466.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Prefer fine goods mill. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Have held present job 6 years but have good reason for wanting to change. Age 42. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed as second hand in first-class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 469.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 470.

WISH to correspond with managers of either white or colored mills that are contemplating a change of superintendents. Can give satisfactory references as to ability and character. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 471.

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WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 473.

WANTED—A New England man, 40 years of age, married, moral and strictly temperate, wants position as superintendent. 28 years hard, practical experience on nearly all grades of cotton goods. Plain, fancies, and lenos. White or colored. From 10s to 100s. yarns. Practical mechanic, good carder, expert weaver and finisher. Textile graduate, excellent manager, organizer, efficiency expert and live wire. 3 years' experience in the South; at present employed. Reason for wanting to change not salary, but an opportunity to demonstrate ability. In this day of keen competition and tariff reform YOU want the best man. Have you got HIM? Investigate. All correspondence strictly confidential. At references. Address No. 474.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. 14 years' experience on check and plain work on Crompton and Knowles and Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 475.

WANT position as designer or overseer of weaving or would accept second hand job in good mill with chance of promotion. Good references. Address No. 476.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 477.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 478.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 15 years as second hand and assistant overseer. Married. Strictly sober and can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 479.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent by a practical

mill man of 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as superintendent of small mill. 10 years experience as overseer. Married. Age 30. Strictly temperate. Can give good references. Address No. 481.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience in large mill and can give best of references. Sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 483.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Good references. Address No. 484.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill. Am practical mill man, experienced in carding, spinning, warping, twisting and winding. Am a hustler for production. Best of references. Address No. 485.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 486.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Can get production. Good references. Address No. 487.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and fancy weaving and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 488.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Experienced on both coarse and fine work. Address No. 489.

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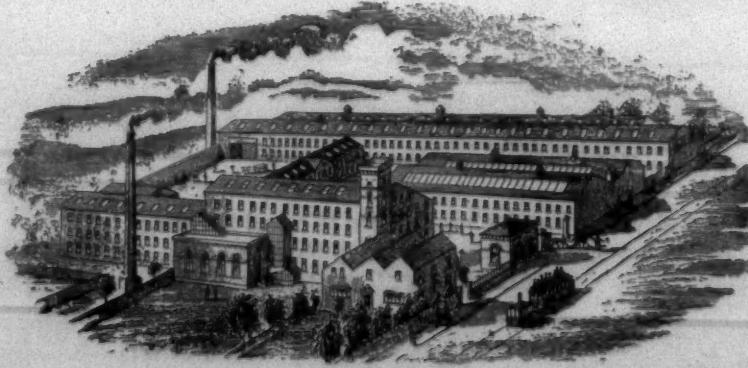
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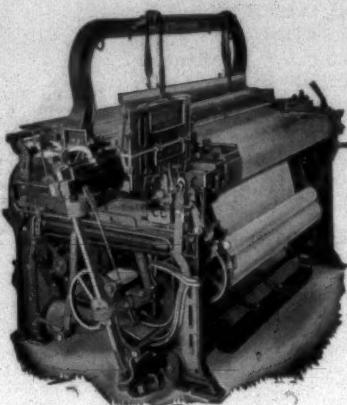
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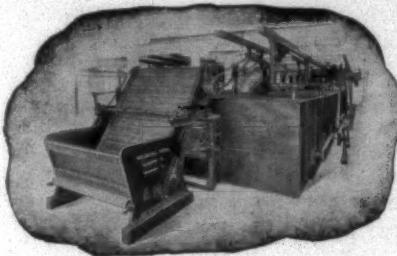
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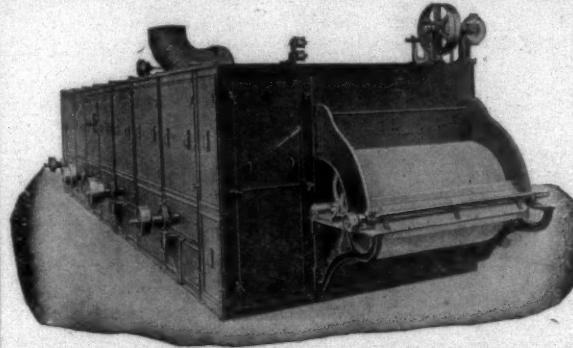


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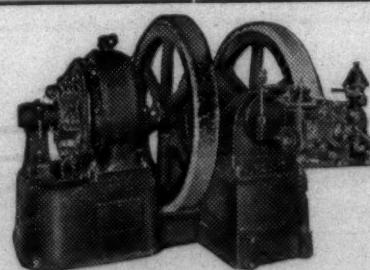
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